CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 30 JUNE 1966
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

VOLUME 5.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS
IN LOCALITIES

PART 7. NORTHERN TERRITORY AND AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Prepared under instructions from the Honourable the Treasurer by

J. P. O'NEILL
ACTING COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

W. G. MURRAY, Government Printer, Canberra

PREFACE

The 1966 Census publication programme is made up of six individual Volumes, each consisting of a number of separate Parts, together with a series of supplementary statements in mimeographed form. The actual titles of the 1966 Census Volumes and Parts are listed in the back of this publication; the content of each is briefly as follows:

Volume 1. Single characteristics of population for Australia, Parts 1–11.—Age, marital status, birthplace, nationality, period of residence, education, religion, occupational status, industry, occupation and race.

Volume 2. Related characteristics of population for Australia, Parts 1–5.—Growth and distribution of the population, demographic data, overseas-born population, the work force, and families and households.

Volume 3. Housing.

Volume 4. Single characteristics of the population and dwellings in Local Government Areas, Parts 1–7.—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Volume 5. Population and dwellings in localities, Parts 1–7.—States and Territories as for Volume 4, and Part 8.—Australia.

Volume 6. Statistician's Report, Parts 1–6.—Introduction, preparation for the Census, the enumeration, processing the data, dissemination of results, and evaluation.

This publication is Part 7 of Volume 5 and contains details of the population and dwellings enumerated in localities in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

J. P. O'NEILL
Acting Commonwealth Statistician

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600. December 1970.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

The particulars shown in this part of Volume 5 relate to the population and dwellings of localities which at the 1966 Census had a minimum of twenty dwellings (occupied and unoccupied) and one hundred persons. These localities are listed alphabetically with the appropriate local government area(s) in which they are situated. Where a locality overlaps a local government area boundary, each local government area is shown.

Localities in which the population was wholly or mainly included in an urban centre have not been separately identified.

More details and totals of population and dwellings in local government areas are available in Census Volume 4.

Localities

For 1966 Census purposes localities can be grouped into the following categories:

(i) Urban centres,
(ii) Non-urban towns—bounded,
(iii) Non-urban towns—unbounded.

The principles and criteria used for the delimitation of these localities at the 1966 Census are outlined below:

Urban centres

A boundary was defined for all settlements with a population of 1,000 or more and these were named 'urban centres' except for the State capitals and Canberra which were named 'Metropolitan areas'. This boundary is one which, from census to census, as urbanisation proceeds, will be moved outwards as necessary to encompass any peripheral urban development.

For urban centres with a population of 30,000 and over, and for a few smaller centres, the following criteria were adopted for delimiting the urban centres.

(*a*) The Metropolitan Area or urban centre was delimited by including all contiguous census collector's districts with a population density of 500 or more persons per square mile.

(*b*) Certain collector's districts, although not reaching the required population density were also included by virtue of—

(i) land use (e.g. factory areas),
(ii) being surrounded by urban collector's districts,
(iii) forming a 'bridge' between two urban centres less than two miles apart so that they could be regarded as one single urban centre.

For urban centres of less than 30,000 population, local government area boundaries were adopted, unless they contained a large rural component or urban development was known to extend beyond the local government boundary. In these cases they were delimited by inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, or by consideration of any other information available, and the boundaries were set as closely as possible to the periphery of the built-up area without regard to local government boundaries.

In areas with large numbers of holiday homes, many of which are unoccupied at the mid-winter census date, dwelling rather than population criteria were used. These criteria were 250 dwellings (in lieu of the 1,000 population mentioned above) and 125 dwellings per square mile (in lieu of the 500 persons per square mile mentioned above).

Around each metropolitan area and urban centre with a population of at least 75,000 and a regional population of at least 100,000 a further boundary was defined, designed to circumscribe an area which would contain the urban development of that centre for at least twenty years and which would generally be socially and economically oriented to the centre. These areas were designated 'Statistical Divisions' (for State capital cities) or 'Statistical Districts' (for Canberra, Newcastle, Wollongong and Geelong).

Because the new criteria for the delimitation of urban boundaries were adopted only shortly prior to the 1966 Census a few collector's districts containing urban growth were not split into their rural and (potentially) urban components, with the result that significant urban population remained included in large, predominantly rural, collector's districts, which did not meet the density criterion. Such cases occurred mainly around the Sydney Metropolitan Area and Urban Toowoomba. The effect on the Sydney Metropolitan Area is small, probably not more than 5,000 urban population having been omitted. In Toowoomba the effect is proportionately much greater, the urban population probably being understated by up to 3,000 persons.

Non-urban towns—bounded

These include localities with an anticipated population ranging between 500 and 999 persons. They were delimited by inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection or by consideration of any other information available, and the boundaries were set as closely as possible to the periphery of the built-up area without regard to local government boundaries.

Non-urban towns—unbounded

For 1966 Census purposes there was a major change in the procedures used to delimit unbounded localities. An attempt was made to identify a nucleus of dwellings using information from census schedules (address of dwelling, name of locality as supplied by the census collector, whether on a rural holding and distance from the nearest post office, etc.). Farm dwellings, defined as being on a holding of one acre or more used principally for

agriculture, dairying, pastoral, vegetable or fruit growing, etc., situated within one mile of a post office were coded to a locality if the name of the nearest post office was the same as that stated for the address of dwelling. Farm dwellings were excluded from any locality where—

(i) the distance from the nearest post office was more than one mile,
(ii) there was no distance from the nearest post office stated in the census schedule, and
(iii) the name of the post office was different from that stated for the address of dwelling.

All non-farm dwellings were coded to a locality usually on the basis of the address of dwelling. However, if a schedule for a non-farm dwelling indicated that the distance from the nearest post office was more than one mile, it was not coded to a locality.

These procedures were adopted in an effort to obtain data for unbounded localities on a basis more comparable with those for urban centres, etc. The consequence of these new procedures is, however, to reduce the apparent size of many localities from that shown in previous censuses and to eliminate the category of 'near'. As a result, particular care should be taken when comparing 1966 Census unbounded locality data with data published from previous censuses.

This Part shows, for each non-urban town bounded and unbounded, separate farm and non-farm population and dwelling totals. For reasons of confidentiality a farm/non-farm dissection of population is not available for those localities where there were less than three occupied dwellings in either category.

General

Aborigines

All figures in this part exclude persons who described themselves as being more than 50 per cent Aboriginal or who described themselves as being 'Aboriginal'. This Part also excludes dwellings occupied solely by such persons.

Dwelling definition

At the 1966 Census the following definitions were used as a basis for the Census of Dwellings.

(*a*) An 'occupied dwelling' is any habitation occupied by a 'household group' and may comprise the whole or only a part of a building.

(*b*) A 'household group' is a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements.

The number of 'occupied dwellings' and the number of 'households' are therefore identical by definition.

The lack of a structural definition of a dwelling is not considered a significant disadvantage in Australia as the majority of households do in fact each occupy one distinct dwelling structure (i.e. a house or a self-contained flat).

Unoccupied dwellings include vacant dwellings available for sale or renting; dwellings such as weekenders or holiday homes and seasonal workers' quarters which were not occupied on census night; dwellings normally occupied but whose occupants were temporarily absent on the night of the census; newly completed dwellings whose owners or tenants had not entered into occupation on census night; dwellings described as 'to be demolished', 'condemned', 'exhibition home', etc.; and buildings constructed as dwellings but used for non-dwelling purposes on the night of the census. The total number of unoccupied dwellings does not, therefore, represent the number of vacant houses and flats available for sale or renting.

Other

Populations for local government areas within the Metropolitan Areas are available in other publications of the Bureau, and for collector's districts are available on request. From such information users can calculate the population for areas other than those shown in this Part, in particular for parts of 'urban centres'. Statistics for males and females in urban centres and localities are also available.

Local government area

In the column headed 'Local government area (Shire except where otherwise indicated)' the term 'Not Incorporated' is used to indicate the situation of localities in that part of a State which has not been incorporated for local government purposes.

The term 'Shire' is used to refer also to District Councils in South Australia, Municipalities in Tasmania and Police Districts in the Northern Territory.

The following symbols, where shown in the Local government area columns, mean—

(B) Borough,
(C) City,
(M) Municipality,
(T) Town.

The following symbols, where shown in the localities classification column, mean—

M	Metropolitan area	t	Non-urban town—bounded
u	Urban centre	n	Non-urban town—unbounded
u*	Urban centre classified as such on grounds other than population density		

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN LOCALITIES WITH TWENTY DWELLINGS OR MORE AND ONE HUNDRED PERSONS OR MORE: NORTHERN TERRITORY, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Locality	Class (*see* notes)	Local government area (Police District except where otherwise indicated)	Dwellings					Persons		
			Farm	Non-farm	Total occupied	Un-occupied	Total	Farm	Non-farm	Total
Alice Springs	u	Alice Springs	..	..	1356	71	1427	..	..	6037
Batchelor	t	Batchelor	..	84	84	14	98	..	450	450
Darwin	u	Darwin (C), Darwin	..	..	4567	189	4756	..	..	20413
Katherine	u	Katherine	..	..	318	10	328	..	..	1302
Peko Mine	n	Tennant Creek	1	31	32	6	38	(*a*)	(*a*)	279
Pine Creek	n	Pine Creek	3	39	42	4	46	13	141	154
Tennant Creek	u	Tennant Creek	..	..	262	13	275	..	..	1001
Victoria River Downs Station	n	Timber Creek	18	8	26	1	27	94	23	117

(*a*) Not available for publication.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN LOCALITIES WITH TWENTY DWELLINGS OR MORE AND ONE HUNDRED PERSONS OR MORE: AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966

Locality	Class (*see* notes)	Local government area	Dwellings					Persons		
			Farm	Non-farm	Total occupied	Un-occupied	Total	Farm	Non-farm	Total
Canberra Metropolitan Area	M	Canberra	..	..	22763	1288	24051	..	..	92308
Hall	n	Rural	5	68	73	6	79	20	287	307
Jervis Bay	n	Rural	..	64	64	11	75	..	445	445
Oaks Estate	n	Rural	..	65	65	5	70	..	240	240
Uriarra Forest	n	Rural	1	25	26	10	36	(*a*)	(*a*)	114
Wreck Bay	n	Rural	..	21	21	..	21	..	136	136

(*a*) Not available for publication.

1966 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING PUBLICATIONS

issued by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

Information from the 1966 Census of Population and Housing is in three series of publications:

FIELD COUNT STATEMENTS (in mimeographed form). Contain preliminary figures compiled by field personnel during the taking of the Census. These have been superseded by the Census Bulletins.

BULLETINS (mimeographed). Contain preliminary results from the Census. All of these Bulletins have been issued and, in the list below, dates of issue are shown in italics. In most cases these Bulletins will be superseded by a corresponding Part of the printed Volumes.

The mimeographed bulletins are available in limited numbers free of charge from the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. Bulletins Nos 1 to 8 were issued in separate parts for Australia, each State and Territory.

No. 1. Summary of Population. *April 1967 to Dec. 1967.*
No. 2. Summary of Dwellings. *June 1967 to Sept. 1969.*
No. 3. Population: By Age and Marital Status. *Feb. 1968 to May 1968.*
No. 4. Population: By Industry and Age. *May 1967 to June 1968.*
No. 5. Overseas-Born Population: By Birthplace and Nationality. *May 1967 to June 1968.*
No. 6. Population: By Industry and Occupational Status. *May 1967 to July 1968.*
No. 7. Population: By Marital Status, Age and Occupational Status. *May 1967 to June 1968.*
No. 8. Population and Dwellings—
Local Government Areas and Urban Centres (N.S.W., Vic., Qld, S.A., W.A., Tas.). *May 1968 to Mar. 1969.*
Police Districts (N.T.). *Aug. 1968.*
Administrative Divisions (A.C.T.). *June 1967.*
Local Government Areas, Urban Centres, etc. (Australia). *Dec. 1969.*
No. 10. Census of the Territory of Norfolk Island. *June 1968.*
No. 11. Census of the Territory of Christmas Island. *Oct. 1968.*
No. 12. Census of the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands. *Oct. 1968.*
No. 13. Census of the Territory of Nauru. *Nov. 1968.*
The Aboriginal Population (Revised Statement): States and Territories of Australia. *Nov. 1967.*
The Aboriginal Population of Australia: Summary of Characteristics. *April 1969.*

VOLUMES (printed). These are now in the course of publication. There are six volumes, five of which consist of a number of separate Parts.

The titles are given below with the dates of issues up to this part shown in italics. Prices and distribution arrangements are outlined below.

Vol. 1. POPULATION: SINGLE CHARACTERISTICS—
Part 1. Age. *Aug. 1971.* 50c, 68c.
Part 2. Marital status. *Aug. 1971.* 50c, 68c.
Part 3. Birthplace. 50c, 68c.
Part 4. Nationality. 50c, 68c.
Part 5. Period of residence. 50c, 62c.
Part 6. Educational attainment. 50c, 62c.
Part 7. Religion. 50c, 68c.
Part 8. Occupational status. 50c, 62c.
Part 9. Industry. $1.00, $1.18.
Part 10. Occupation. 50c, 68c.
Part 11. Race. 50c, 62c.

Vol. 2. POPULATION: RELATED CHARACTERISTICS—
Part 1. Growth and distribution of the population. 50c, 74c.
Part 2. Demographic data. 50c, 68c.
Part 3. The overseas-born population. *Aug. 1971.* 50c, 68c,
Part 4. The work force. 50c, 68c.
Part 5. Families and households. 50c, 62c.

Vol. 3. HOUSING. $1.00.

Vol. 4. POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS—
Part 1. New South Wales. $4.00, $4.60.
Part 2. Victoria. *Dec. 1970.* $4.00, $4.60.
Part 3. Queensland. *Jan. 1971.* $4.00, $4.60.
Part 4. South Australia. *Aug. 1971.* $4.00, $4.60.
Part 5. Western Australia. *Oct. 1970.* $1.00, $1.60.
Part 6. Tasmania. *Oct. 1970.* $1.00, $1.24.
Part 7. Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. 50c, 68c.

Vol. 5. POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN LOCALITIES—
Part 1. New South Wales. *Sept. 1971.* $1.00, $1.18.
Part 2. Victoria. *Sept. 1971.* $1.00, $1.18.
Part 3. Queensland. 50c, 68c.
Part 4. South Australia. 50c, 68c.
Part 5. Western Australia. 50c, 68c.
Part 6. Tasmania. 50c, 68c.
Part 7. Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. 50c, 62c.
Part 8. Australia. $1.00, $1.24.

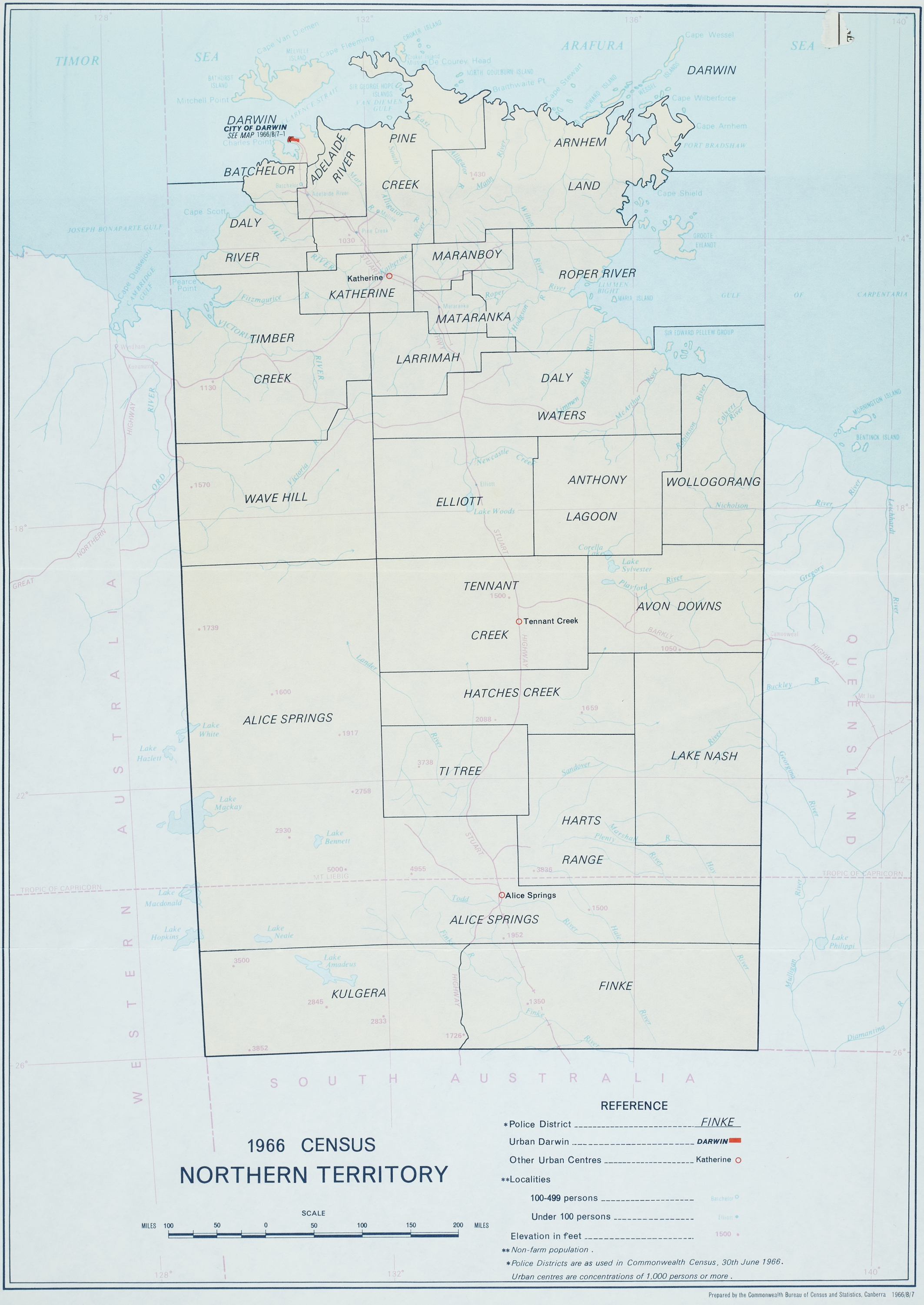
Vol. 6. STATISTICIAN'S REPORT—
Part 1. Introduction. 50c, 62c.
Part 2. Preparation for the Census. 50c, 62c.
Part 3. The enumeration. 50c, 62c.
Part 4. Processing the data. 50c, 62c.
Part 5. Dissemination of results. 50c, 62c.
Part 6. Evaluation. 50c, 62c.

In addition a mimeographic Catalogue of Census Tabulations is available.

Distribution Arrangements. The publications listed above may be purchased *through the post or over the counter* from the Commonwealth Sub-Treasury in Adelaide, Brisbane and Hobart and the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State capital; *through the post* from the Assistant Director, Sales and Distribution, Australian Government Publishing Service, P.O. Box 84, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; and *over the counter* from the A.G.P.S. Book Centres at 113–115 London Circuit, Canberra City, Bank House, 315 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W., 347 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria, and at the Commonwealth Centre, 1–3 St George's Terrace, Perth, W.A.

The price of each publication is shown after its title, followed by prices including postage. Air mail and overseas rates are available on application. Account standing order or reminder service facilities may be arranged with the Assistant Director, Sales and Distribution, Australian Government Publishing Service.

10162/71



1966 CENSUS
NORTHERN TERRITORY

REFERENCE

*Police District ——— FINKE

Urban Darwin ——— DARWIN

Other Urban Centres ——— Katherine

**Localities

100-499 persons ——— Batchelor

Under 100 persons ——— Elliott

Elevation in feet ——— 1500

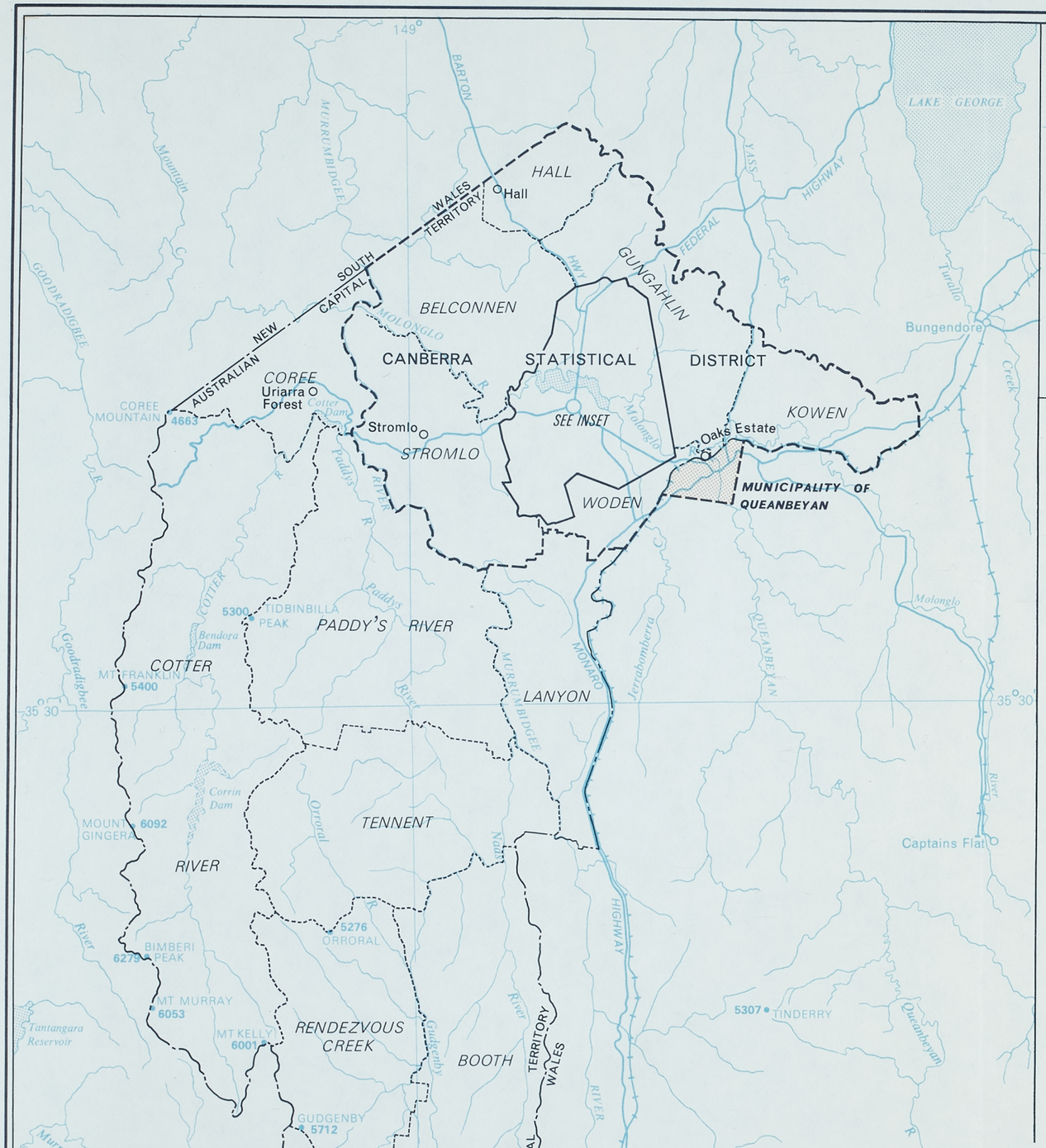
** *Non-farm population .*

* *Police Districts are as used in Commonwealth Census, 30th June 1966.*

Urban centres are concentrations of 1,000 persons or more .

Prepared by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra 1966/B/7

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

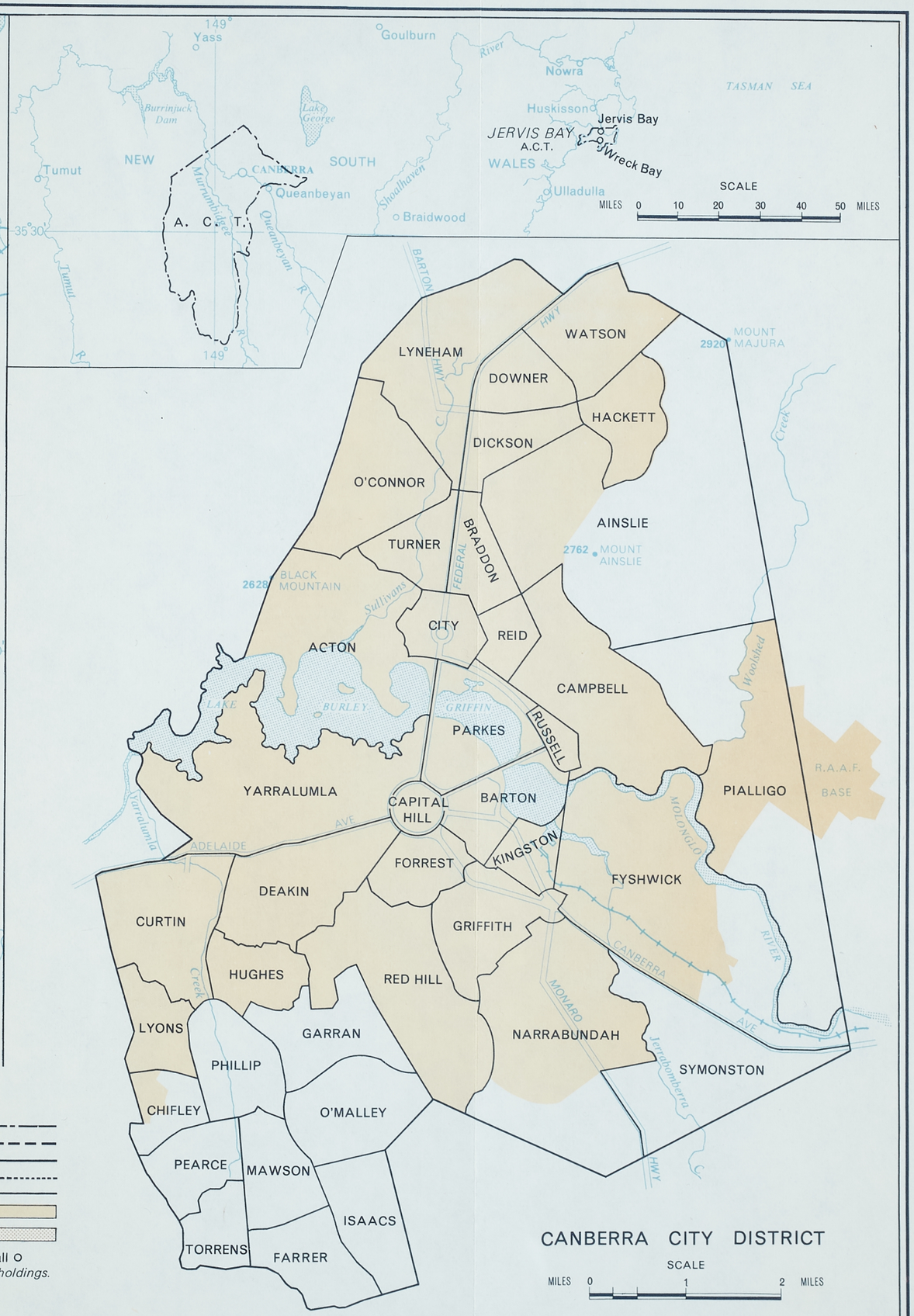


REFERENCE

- Territorial Boundary
- Statistical District Boundary
- Canberra City Boundary
- A.C.T. Rural District Boundaries
- Canberra Divisions
- Canberra Metropolitan Area
- Other Urban Centres
- *Localities 100–499 Persons

Hall O

* *Derived from the 1961 Census. Excludes persons on rural holdings.*



CANBERRA CITY DISTRICT

SCALE
MILES 0 1 2 MILES

Prepared by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra 1966/B/8